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legislation of which this vast in-  
dustrial and commercial growth has  
developed, can be trusted to meet the  
requirements.

This will be a great problem to decide  
if it will be necessary to provide re-  
venues sufficient to conduct the govern-  
ment of a mightier nation than that of  
the old free trade days, but the Re-  
publican party has never yet failed in  
its management of the country, and  
when the greater question of providing  
revenues under new conditions comes  
up it will be equal to the occasion. Those  
who draw comparisons of expenses be-  
tween these years of vast development  
and those of years ago, show a lack of  
consideration of our growth in all re-  
spects in the meantime.

As to the Register's further attempt  
to decry the idea that our foreign trade  
is due to the merits of American prod-  
ucts, as admitted by the foreign press  
and trade experts, its assertion that the  
trust combines of the country, "instead  
of reaching out for foreign markets,  
have only sought them when compelled  
to dispose of their surplus products" is  
absurd. All American manufacturers,  
whether in trust combines or not, have  
sought the foreign markets because the  
flow was there, and because it increased  
their business. The demand for Ameri-  
can goods increases because the for-  
eigners recognize their merits, and  
every dollar of the excess of more than  
six hundred millions of dollars of ex-  
ports last year over imports, represent-  
ed more employment to American work-  
men. The Register's own logic proves  
this.

It is fortunate for the country that  
there is a market for our surplus of  
manufactured goods, as well as for our  
surplus of agricultural products. As  
the farmer is benefited by having a for-  
eign market for his surplus of wheat, so  
is the producer of manufactured articles  
benefitted by such a market.

Trust Combines and Politics.  
In an article elsewhere under the  
heading, "Protection and Our Foreign  
Trade," the Intelligencer refers ineluc-  
dently to the attempt of a neighbor to  
make it appear that our wonderfully de-  
veloped foreign trade during the past  
two years is due to the alleged fact that  
"the trusts and combines, instead of  
reaching out for foreign markets, have  
only sought them when compelled to  
dispose of their surplus products." This  
point, which is inconsistent with that  
paper's denunciation of trusts, since its  
logic is that the trusts are accountable  
for much of our splendid trade expan-  
sion, is strangely intended to be a  
strong political argument in the line of  
holding protection responsible for the  
combinations now being formed. This  
is narrow-minded and ineffective.

The situation brought about by the  
formation of so many combines, and the  
possibilities of the future, cannot be  
made a partisan issue, for there is no  
division politically in the discussion of  
the question, which is a business mat-  
ter and is being discussed in a business  
way.

There is an almost unanimous belief  
in a large part of the business world  
that trusts and combinations such as  
are being organized at present may not  
prove to be the best thing for the coun-  
try in the end, in a financial sense. The  
craze seems to grow out of the idea  
that by means of combinations great  
profits may be secured. The protective  
laws do not appear to be the encouraging  
force, for results of combinations, in a  
great number of instances, are that they  
have died after a very brief existence.  
Financial papers are therefore giving  
some good advice when they warn their  
readers that it is not wise to pay big  
prices for the stocks.

In very few cases have the expecta-  
tions of the organizers of former com-  
binations been realized. But two of the  
many have realized large profits—the  
sugar trust and the Standard Oil mo-  
nopoly. The New York Tribune notes  
that the stocks outstanding of fourteen  
combinations formed in the past six  
years, and which have made twenty-one  
issues, is \$600,000,000, which is less than  
the amount of fresh stocks issued in  
1898, which amounted to \$121,520,000.  
In the first three months of the present  
year, the new combinations formed  
have been authorized to issue \$1,225,000,-  
000.

This is startling, to say the least, and  
capitalists who, instead of investing  
their surplus cash in various new in-  
dustries, independent of combinations,  
and not likely to be "combined" in the  
smaller cities, as Wheeling, for instance,  
(where there is no better field for a di-  
versity of enterprises) are drawn into  
speculating in this great flood of new  
stocks, may do something rash. "The  
flood," says the Tribune, "is quite large  
enough to suggest the inquiry, whether  
they will be easily digested, and to re-  
member the practical results of combina-  
tions in past years of some interest to a  
great many people."

These are timely warnings from a  
business standpoint purely. It is not  
and cannot be made a partisan political  
point. It is a matter which all citizens  
are interested in, and the demagogue  
who fails to look at it in a business  
way, as the bankers and financial au-  
thorities are looking at it, and discuss  
it on business lines, does not compre-  
hend either the scope or the true merits  
of the situation.

Moh Law vs. the Courts.

Arkansas and Mississippi are the two  
latest states to furnish instances of  
wholesale lynchings. In both cases the  
victims had been guilty of crimes. In  
the Mississippi incident they were in  
the hands of the authorities of the law  
and were being taken to prison, to be  
tried and convicted and punished in a  
legal manner. It is true the mob was  
grossly incensed, and forgetting that  
Mississippi laws and courts were com-  
petent to give the men their deserts,  
overthrew the law and the constitution  
which provides for civilized methods of  
bringing criminals to justice, and  
slaughtered the prisoners. The "good  
effect" of this action has been to intensify  
the feeling, and more murders on  
both sides will result. The legal execu-  
tion of the men would have been a vin-  
dication of the law and would have  
saved further bloodshed. Now, a prac-  
tical state of anarchy exists in that  
community.

In the Arkansas case, the men lynched  
were also, without doubt, guilty of  
stirring up a race trouble in resentment  
of an unlawful lynching of one of their  
number, who was in the hands of the

officers of the law and would have been  
legally and justly punished. Instead of  
arresting these seven men and handing  
them over to the representatives of the  
law, who would have punished them by  
the civilized process provided in such  
cases, the infuriated mob shot them  
down. While Arkansas is rid of these  
seven disturbers of the peace, the act  
of the mob results in a reign of terror  
which means the shedding of more  
blood, a veritable condition of savagery.  
To have let the law take its course  
would have averted this terrible condi-  
tion.

It is not alone the state in which these  
things occur that suffers from the effects  
of such occurrences. They reflect upon  
the country. The authorities of the  
state have it in their power to vindicate  
the laws. It ought to be possible, when  
the state fails in its duty to uphold law  
and order, for a higher authority, the  
national government, to take a hand.

The point in these cases is not which  
side in these troubles is the most  
responsible. That is a weak argument.  
It is that the law is supreme, and its  
violation is no more excusable on one  
side than upon the other, no matter  
what the motive or the circumstances.  
Where a crime is committed and the  
criminal is safely in the hands of the  
constituted authorities, chosen by the  
people, awaiting punishment, and citi-  
zens so far forget their obligations to  
their government, as to entirely ignore  
it, they should not complain if their  
summary acts lead to terrible results.  
Crime is not decreased by such meth-  
ods. It is increased ten fold. The price  
of one life is over-paid by the sacrifice  
of the lives of a dozen, through the  
overturning of the laws of the land, and  
the substitution of mobs for courts of  
justice.

Official reports at Washington from  
medical officers with the troops in the  
Philippines, show that Aguinaldo's men  
are using brass-tipped bullets, intended  
to poison the wounds that may be in-  
flicted on American soldiers, which our  
army officers contend is another evi-  
dence of Aguinaldo's barbarous dispo-



WEST VIRGINIA'S SENIOR SENATOR.

Although Stephen B. Elkins, senator from West Virginia, has long since  
won for himself a national reputation as a politician, he is to-day one of the big-  
gest and broadest men in the United States.  
Mr. Elkins is also extremely fond of literature. He reads the works of the  
best authors, studies the classics, and interprets the poets. He reads Latin,  
Greek, and Hebrew in the original, and can quote Tennessee, Browning, Lowell,  
and Longfellow by the hour. Mr. Elkins is very fond of walking and takes  
long tramps daily, although his stables are stocked with some of the finest  
horses.

Senator Elkins began life as a poor boy with nothing but a college educa-  
tion, and has worked up to his present  
position without aid from any source. He is a man of strong personality, is full of  
ideas, and as the late James G. Blaine used to say, "knows more people than  
any other man in public life."

He is a man of high character, and his life is a model of integrity.

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**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

## TRUSTS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.

A Vast Load of Inflated Capital and  
It Threatens a Crash.  
Philadelphia Press: The term "trust"  
is to-day popularly used for corporate  
consolidation under the charters of  
New Jersey and other states with loose  
company acts.

To these consolidations the Press has  
made no objection because they were  
made in the name of the public interest.  
It has steadily combated the idea that  
public interests were put in peril by  
united man's concerns under one man-  
agement. On the contrary, we have re-  
peatedly pointed out that lower prices  
and higher wages, as in railroads, often  
follow this step.

It is not consolidation but over-cap-  
italization which is the chief peril of  
these mergers. In all, in fifteen months,  
there has been placed on the public  
market shares in these enterprises to  
the amount of \$2,770,000,000. This does  
not represent value. The sales and  
quotations of the common stock prove  
this. This vast load of inflated capital  
is an attempt to take advantage of a  
period of extravagant speculation to  
sell to the public mills and factories  
which by no possibility could be sold to  
individuals. The "water" in these cap-  
italizations prefigures the same re-  
sults as the water in the stock market.  
The "water" in these capitalizations  
would have paid for many of these  
lines. The stock was water. So, now,  
the "water" in these capitalizations  
represents all the real value. The  
"common" is mere pure water.  
Inflation like this can only end in  
collapse. Let any accident or incident  
check public confidence and a crash will  
come. Nothing can prevent it. This will  
be accelerated and aggravated because  
the corporate law under which these  
companies are organized gives share-

## POLITICS AND POLITICAL DUTY.

Governor Roosevelt Gives Some Per-  
sistent Suggestions on Both.

From a speech delivered March 19:  
But I want to speak about the govern-  
ment of ourselves. Each man here is a  
factor in the government. He has cer-  
tain responsibilities which he must ful-  
fill. Some of our people speak of "the  
politicians" as though they were a  
class apart, as if the average American  
could wash his hands of them and let  
them do as they please. I want to say  
to you, men in public life are what the  
men in private life make them. We  
must in the long run represent what is  
best and what is just in the nation. You  
complain of bad city government. It is  
ultimately the fault of the people them-  
selves if it is bad. No American can  
shake off the burden. The public men  
must in the long run respond approxi-  
mately to the effective desires of the  
people, to whom they go ultimately for  
power.

So, young men want to rise in pub-  
lic life at a bound, without the neces-  
sary and apprenticeship. Some want to  
be brigadier general at the start. Great-  
er good, it seems to me, is done by the  
man who takes subordinate posts, and in  
them do their work honestly and well.  
I sit to-night with representatives of  
both houses of the legislature. You  
should understand that in all matters of  
constructive work the government is help-  
less unless he is backed by such men  
as represent those two branches here-  
to-night. I know there is a belief that  
the governor is both houses of the leg-  
islature, and can pass any law that he  
wants to. That isn't true.  
In no way can you bring about de-  
cency in your government so quickly as  
by looking up the men who represent  
your interests, regarding those who are  
faithful and punishing those who fail in  
their duty. Besides these there is an-  
other class—the public-spirited citizen—  
who, without holding office, give of their  
time to aid the servants of the public. I  
cannot express the obligation I am un-  
der to men who aid us in our work.  
You have one here to-night—your next  
president, John Proctor Clark—who  
has been working for the good of the  
country for many years. He is a man of  
high character, and his life is a model of  
integrity.

Now to the voters. If you let the pro-  
fessional politicians do all the work  
they will take all the reward, and they  
ought to. You can't govern yourselves  
by sitting in your studies and thinking  
of the type of men you want. You  
must go out and see the men who are  
doing the work. You've got to fight  
all you know how, and you'll find a lot  
of able men willing to fight you. Some-  
times one of these people, who feel that  
they should do something to raise the  
country's political standard, goes to a  
primary and finds a raft of men who  
have been to many primaries. He dis-  
covers that he counts for nothing. Then  
he is of the type of men you want.  
If he is of the type of men you want  
self-government he says politics is low  
and goes home. If he is worth his salt  
he goes again, loses, goes again, may-  
be wins, and finally finds that the  
country is an American citizen. He can't  
be proud of doing it, but he ought to  
be ashamed if he doesn't. All of our  
problems finally resolve themselves into  
getting honest government. Our  
duty is to see that the Decalogue and  
Golden Rule prevail in the government.  
You want to hit your wagon to a star,  
but always remember your limita-  
tions. In our government you can  
only work successfully in conjunction  
with your fellows. Don't let practical  
politics mean foul politics.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Old maids are not all unmarried.  
When a man is bachelored he is so  
ashamed of it he makes himself believe  
it is business worry.

Lots of women who are too honorable  
to read letters which don't belong to  
them would risk their souls to discover  
who wrote them.

Nothing makes a woman so suspi-  
cious as to have her husband announce  
that hereafter he is going to let her  
have her way in everything.

If women stayed out all night and  
came home in cabs just before break-  
fast, they would make much better ex-  
cuses for their less than virtuous be-  
havior than the men—New York Press.

## How He Died.

New York Tribune: This is how a  
Georgia dandy explained a fatal acci-  
dent on a railroad:  
"How come he died, he wuz in de way  
er de train; en how come he wuz in de  
way er de train wuz 'count er de dim-  
myjohn er liquor; ut how come de li-  
quor didn't spill, en de dimmyjohn  
didn't break w'en de train runned over  
him, is en de des time dat's provid-  
ence. You know w'en he did come out  
fer a wee'p'ose, Ah I knowa fer en-  
ter! Is I don't see how a man could go  
ter sleep on a railroad track, or any-  
where else for dat matter, wid sich good  
liquor 'longside him!"

## Fleeing Liberty.

"John," she said, "you ought to pun-  
ish that boy!"

"What's the matter with him?" he  
asked.

"He's altogether too dictatorial," she  
replied; "he wants to rule everything."

"Oh, well," he said, "let him enjoy  
himself while he may. He'll marry  
some time, and that'll end it!"—Boston  
Traveler.

## Illustrating the Difference.

Houston (Texas) Post: The differ-  
ence between France and America, and  
between the French and American re-  
publics is strikingly shown in the fact  
that plain, simple old Mother Loubet  
is laughed at by the French press, while  
plain, simple old Mother McKinley was  
treated with chivalric deference as the  
typical good woman and the mother  
of a President!

## Presidents Versus the Public.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Bos-  
ton appeal for a backdown in the  
Philippines is signed by a